

Iris light *brick* red; upper mandible black; lower mandible blue; edges and tip of both whitish; legs, feet, and claws deep blue.

I found *Passerina ciris* also quite a common summer resident in the same vicinity and localities. The birds were very shy. I succeeded, however, in shooting a pair. Their sweet song greeted me along the streams and in nearly every ravine or cañon that I entered.

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## THE BIRDS OF SOUTHEASTERN DAKOTA.

BY G. S. AGERSBORG.\*

CLAY County, and also parts of Union and Yankton Counties, have been thoroughly searched by the writer for the last sixteen years, especially Clay; also parts of Lincoln and Minnehaha Counties, with an occasional trip further north. The topography of this part of the country is not very varied, being mainly high, undulating prairie, and low, often marshy, bottom lands. The counties are bordered on the south by the Missouri River, and traversed from north to south by the Big Sioux, Vermilion and Dakota Rivers. It is essentially a prairie country, there being very little timber except along the Missouri, and at different places on the Big Sioux. We find no true lakes, but a number of reedy swamps, which are the resort of myriads of water birds during the migrations. Collecting trips have also been extended to Cedar and Dixon Counties in Nebraska, separated from Dakota by the Missouri River. The topography of these counties differs somewhat from that of Southeastern Dakota, the land being higher, drier, better timbered, and more broken by deep ravines. The avifauna is the same, but many of our Dakota birds, as Swainson's Buzzard, the Turkey Buzzard, and the Swallow-tailed Kite find there better breeding resorts, and consequently are there more abundant.

Several birds given by Professor Aughey in his 'Report on the Nature of the Food of the Birds of Nebraska,' which I have failed

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\* Revised by Prof. W. W. Cooke.

to find, after the most diligent search, in the counties named by him, but I hope sooner or later to add them to my list.

I would further state that all the species of the subjoined list are given on the basis of actual capture.

1. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—A not very abundant summer resident. I have known it to winter here four times. A temperature of 39° below zero did not seem to drive them off. In winter they feed on the berries of *Rhus glabra* and *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, occasionally visiting decayed trees for larvæ, cocoons, etc. Eggs ready to hatch found as early as May 1.

2. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*, OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH, and its variety *aliciæ* are common spring and fall migrants, *aliciæ* being the more abundant of the two. Arrive the last week in April, and remain for three weeks, during which time they grow very fat. Their return passage in the beginning of October is rather hurried.

3. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.—A rare summer resident; have never found its nest.

4. *Hylocichla mustelina*. WOOD THRUSH.—Very rare. Breeds along the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers.

5. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—A very abundant summer bird. Arrives about May 10 and leaves last week in September. Breeds everywhere.

6. *Harpornychus rufus*. BROWN THRASHER.—Abundant all summer. Breeds. Nests found mostly in gooseberry bushes, sometimes on the ground.

7. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—Can barely call this a common bird here; have noted its arrival as early as February 1.

8. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Passes through here in small numbers about the middle of May; have never seen it in the fall.

9. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—More rare than the foregoing, and not met with every spring.

10. *Lophophanes bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Although given by Professor Aughey as abundant in Dakota County, Nebraska, only thirty-five miles distant, I have been unable to find it, the only Chickadee found here being

11. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*, LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE, which is an abundant species, especially in winter. Breeds.

12. *Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.—Resident; not common.

13. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BELLIED NUTHATCH.—Also found in Dakota County, Nebraska, by Professor Aughey, but I have never seen it here.

14. *Certhia familiaris rufa*. BROWN CREEPER.—Not common; resident.

15. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. ROCK WREN.—Reported from Dakota County, Nebraska; not found here. It probably can not find congenial resorts with us.

16. *Troglodytes ædon*. HOUSE WREN.—Common; breeds.
- 16 a. *Troglodytes ædon parkmani*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—Rare; breeds here.
17. *Telmatodytes palustris*. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Summer resident; breeds.
18. *Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Very rare summer visitor; breeds.
19. *Anthus ludovicianus*. AMERICAN TITLARK.—A very rare bird here. Only noticed twice; both times early in the fall.
20. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK-AND-WHITE CREEPER.—A not very common bird during spring and fall migrations.
21. *Helminthophaga celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—One specimen taken, May, 1879.
22. *Dendroeca æstiva*. SUMMER YELLOWBIRD.—Abundant everywhere in summer; breeds.
23. *Dendroeca cærulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—Found in Dakota County, Nebraska, by Professor Aughey; has not been noticed here.
24. *Dendroeca coronata*. YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.—Common spring and autumn migrant.
25. *Dendroeca striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—Abundant for two or three days in spring; have never seen it in the fall.
26. *Dendroeca maculosa*. BLACK-AND-YELLOW WARBLER.—Very rare migrant.
27. *Dendroeca discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER, and
28. *Dendroeca pinus*. PINE-CREEPING WARBLER.—These species, although found in the neighboring counties in Nebraska, I have never seen in Dakota.
29. *Siurus auricapillus*. GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH.—A not very common summer resident; breeds.
30. *Siurus nævius*. SMALL-BILLED WATER THRUSH.—Passes through here every spring in large flocks; have never met with it in the fall.
31. *Geothlypis trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Common summer resident; breeds.
32. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—Single specimens occasionally found during the spring migration.
33. *Icteria virens*. YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.—Summer resident; breeds; rather rare.
34. *Myiodioctes pusillus*. BLACK-CAPPED YELLOW WARBLER.—Rare spring migrant.
35. *Setophaga ruticilla*. REDSTART.—Common summer resident; breeds.
36. *Pyrranga rubra*. SCARLET TANAGER.—Rare summer resident; breeds.
37. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.—Common summer resident; breeds.
38. *Tachycineta bicolor*. WHILE-BELLIED SWALLOW.—Very rare.

39. *Tachycineta thalassina*. VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW.—Probably accidental; breeds.
40. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Common all summer; breeds.
41. *Cotile riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—Common; breeds.
42. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Much rarer than the preceding; breeds, in common with that species, along the Vermilion and Big Sioux Rivers.
43. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—Common every summer. Found breeding only in our towns; not met with in the country.
44. *Ampelis garrulus*. NORTHERN WAXWING.—In some winters a very common species. Its appearance in great numbers seems to depend upon the abundance of the wild grapes, on which it exclusively feeds. When the grape crop fails the Waxwing can not be found. It arrives late in December and remains till the last week of March.
45. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—A rare winter visitor; also probably attracted by the wild grapes.
46. *Vireo philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—Reported by Professor Aughey from Northeastern Nebraska. I have never seen it here.
47. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.—Occasionally one is secured late in the spring.
48. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.—Rare spring migrant; found breeding by Professor Aughey across the Missouri River in Nebraska. I have never succeeded in finding its nest, nor have I seen the bird in summer.
49. *Vireo solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Very rare during spring migrations.
50. *Lanius borealis*. GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE.—A regular winter visitant; arrives early in October and leaves again in April. It seems to follow in the wake of *Spizella monticola*, and leaves in the spring at the same time.
51. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—A species we should expect to find here but which I have never seen. That it is not far away is proved by Professor Aughey in his Report. I may yet be able to add it to the list of Southeastern Dakota birds.
52. *Hesperiphona vespertina*. EVENING GROSBEAK.—A rare winter visitor: seen during severe winters only, and then in small flocks of from two to twelve. Feeds on sumac berries and elm buds.
53. *Carpodacus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH.—Passes though here every spring in small numbers.
54. *Ægiothus linaria*. COMMON REDPOLL.—Seen in large flocks nearly every winter.
55. *Astragalinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Common resident. In severe winters it may be absent for several weeks.
56. *Plectrophanes nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING.—Formerly abundant every winter but now only occasionally met with, and then associated with the Horned Lark. Its absence may be due to the changes through husbandry which this country has lately undergone; very little small grain is now raised, the chief crop being corn.

57. *Centrophanes lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—A not very common winter visitor; always to be found on the bare fields or, towards spring, near creeks, in company with Horned Larks.

58. *Centrophanes pictus*. SMITH'S LONGSPUR.—Shot one a few years ago; it was alone in a flock of the following species.

59. *Centrophanes ornatus*. CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR.—Passes though here every spring in large numbers, a few remaining to breed. About one hundred and fifty miles north of here they are common all summer. The males arrive in large flocks the last week in April, to be followed ten or twelve days later by the females, going in smaller and more straggling flocks.

60. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNA SPARROW.—Common summer resident; breeds mostly on the high table lands.

61. *Poœcetes gramineus*. GRASS FINCH.—Summer resident; breeds.

62. *Coturniculus passerinus*. YELLOW-WINGED SPARROW.—Summer resident; breeds.

63. *Coturniculus lecontei*. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—Abundant for a few days the last of May. Found a nest on the Vermilion prairie, June 19, 1883, with five eggs ready to hatch. In coloration and shape they looked like miniature eggs of the Horned Lark. Some of the eggs were on the point of being opened by the chicks when found, and not being hard-hearted enough to rob the bird I left them alone. I am almost sorry now that I did not put them in alcohol.

64. *Melospiza lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—Reported from this locality by Lieut. Warren's expedition. I have never found it.

65. *Melospiza palustris*. SWAMP SPARROW.—Not very common summer resident; breeds.

66. *Melospiza fasciata*. SONG SPARROW.—Like the foregoing, this species is not a common summer resident.

67. *Junco hyemalis*. BLACK SNOWBIRD.—Very abundant in spring and fall; none remain here during winter. This bird is said to be a resident of Northeastern Nebraska by Professor Aughey, and it has also been noted from Fort Patten, Dakota, four hundred miles north of here. Why it shuns this locality, which abounds in food the year around, I am unable to guess, unless it is not elevated enough.

68. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.—Our most abundant winter visitant. Large flocks seen everywhere in willow thickets and sunflower patches. Arrive early in October, and they do not all leave us before May 1.

69. *Spizella domestica*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Not common; breeds.

70. *Spizella pallida*. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—This little bird is abundant in spring and fall, lingering here for nearly three weeks in the spring. Every thicket, copse, and weed-patch is full of them; not only the underbrush along the rivers, but young cottonwood groves and weedy fields far out on the prairie. Expect some day to find this bird breeding here, as it does, according to Professor Aughey's Report, just across the Missouri River, only a short distance away.

71. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Not uncommon in summer; never found it nesting.

72. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Common migrant.

73. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Not so common as the preceding species.

74. *Zonotrichia querula*. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—One of our most abundant migrants. Arrives about May 1, and remains for nearly three weeks, becoming very fat. It is found in the brush along the rivers, and far out on the prairies wherever there are a few plum trees or willow bushes in the ravines. It is a very tame bird and easily secured. About October 1 it returns and does not leave until severe frosts occur, about November 1. I do not think it breeds here. I found one the middle of June, three or four years ago, and watched it closely for hours, hoping to find its nest; finally, tired of waiting, I shot the bird and found it to be an old male with atrophied testicles, which probably accounts for its remaining here when its companions went away.

75. *Chondestes grammica*. LARK FINCH.—Very common in summer; breeds early, as I have found its nest with a full complement of eggs as early as May 1. The first brood is raised from nests placed in unplowed fields; the second and third are generally built among potato vines or vegetables with heavy foliage. Have no doubt that three broods are often raised.

76. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—A not very common migrant. Only single birds have been noticed.

77. *Calamospiza bicolor*. LARK BUNTING.—Common summer resident. It prefers the low bottom lands with their tall growth of grass for nesting places. Several nests may sometimes be found within an area of a quarter section. The male is conspicuous during the whole season; the female less so, being rarely seen, especially during incubation. The eggs of this species and of the Black-throated Bunting are so similar that it is necessary to be very careful in identifying the nest and birds. Of the many nests I have seen, those of the Lark Bunting were invariably placed on the ground between the grass tufts; those of the Black-throated Bunting sometimes on the ground, at other times in the middle of a tuft, the growing grass elevating it for several inches. The nest of the Lark Bunting is, as a rule, not so well upholstered with horse hair as that of the Black-throated. Snaring is often the surest means of correct identification, but this may mislead, as it once did me. Setting a steel-trap on a Duck's nest to catch the mother, I was surprised next morning to find in my trap the 'wrong bird,'—an oölogist commonly styled 'Skunk.'

78. *Spiza americana*. BLACK-THROATED BUNTING.—Common summer resident; breeds everywhere; seeks generally a more elevated place for breeding than the foregoing.

79. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREADED GROSBK.—A not very common summer resident; breeds.

80. *Zamelodia melanocephala*. BLACK-HEADED GROSBK.—Much rarer than the foregoing; have never found it breeding here.

81. *Passerina amœna*. LAZULI FINCH.—A few stray birds seen every summer. Its nest I have never found, though it certainly breeds here.

82. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*. NORTHERN TOWHEE.—Rare.
83. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.—Common summer resident; breeds.
84. *Dolichoonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—Abundant; breeds. The males arrive early in May in flocks of thirty to fifty; the females a little later and singly; at least, I have never seen any in flocks.
85. *Molothrus ater*. COWBIRD.—Altogether too abundant; it outnumbered the Red-winged Blackbird in this locality. Remains longer in the fall and arrives earlier in the spring than any of the other Icteridæ, with probably the exception of *Sturnella neglecta*.
86. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—Abundant in summer. The farmer's best friend, following the plow in large numbers, often in company with Franklin's Gull and the Purple Grackle, picking up larvæ, etc.
87. *Agelæus phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Abundant; breeds.
88. *Sturnella neglecta*. WESTERN MEADOW LARK.—Abundant. One of our earliest arrivals, and the last to depart. The eastern form, *S. magna*, has not as yet made its appearance here.
89. *Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Common; breeds.
90. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Breeds.
91. *Icterus bullocki*. BULLOCK'S ORIOLE.—More common than the last.
92. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*. RUSTY GRACKLE.—Rare during the migrations; in some years I have not seen it.
93. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—Like the foregoing, is rare here. Breeds in limited numbers.
94. *Quiscalus purpureus æneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—Nearly as abundant as the Cowbird. Breeds along all our streams.
95. *Corvus corax carnivorus*. RAVEN.—Formerly more abundant than now. Occasionally observed in winter, intermingling with Crows. I doubt its breeding here.
96. *Corvus frugivorus*. CROW.—Abundant; resident; breeds.
97. *Picicorvus columbianus*. CLARKE'S NUTCRACKER.—Accidental. Two seen and one shot, October, 1883.
98. *Pica rustica hudsonica*. BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE.—This bird, which was formerly very common here in winter, frequenting trappers' camps and farmyards, has within the last four years disappeared entirely. Those seen as late in the summer as July by Professor Aughey must have been exceptional, as they never remained here longer than till the last week of March.
99. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY.—Now quite common the year round. It came here when the Magpies left, at first in small numbers, but now is to be seen everywhere.
100. *Otocoris alpestris*. HORNED LARK.—Resident; breeds; very abundant in some winters. This species seems to be represented here in summer by var. *leucolæma*; for our winter birds are much brighter than

those of summer, and the change of color is so sudden as to preclude its being due to the spring moult.

101. *Tyrannus carolinensis*. KINGBIRD.—Abundant summer resident; breeds.

102. *Tyrannus verticalis*. WESTERN KINGBIRD.—Rare; breeds. Does not seem to go so far away from its nesting-places as the Kingbird, and is hardly ever found any distance out on the prairies. More common a hundred miles north of here, along the Big Sioux River, than at this place.

103. *Sayornis fuscus*. PHOEBE.—Very rare; breeds.

104. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Abundant; breeds.

105. *Empidonax hammondi*. HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER.—Not common; breeds. Only two fully identified nests with eggs found.

106. *Caprimulgus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Summer resident; breeds.

107. *Phalænoptilus nuttalli*. POOR-WILL.—More abundant than the foregoing; breeds.

108. *Chordeiles popetue*. NIGHTHAWK.—Abundant during the migrations, intermingling with var. *henryi*, which latter form is the only one I have found breeding here. Its favorite nesting places seem to be large isolated rocks or boulders, which here and there crop out on the prairies.

109. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Rare; breeds.

110. *Trochilus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Rather common; breeds.

111. *Ceryle alcyon*. KINGFISHER.—Not very common; only a few pairs seen each summer; breeds.

112. *Coccygus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Common; breeds.

113. *Coccygus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—I have so far failed to find this species here, although it is said by Professor Aughey to be common a few miles south of here, in Cedar and Dixon Counties, Nebraska.

114. *Hylotomus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Probably only a winter visitor in the heavy timber along the Missouri River. Have never seen it later than the last week in April.

115. *Picus villosus harrisi*. HARRIS'S WOODPECKER.—Common; breeds. Much more abundant in winter than in summer.

116. *Picus pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Same as the last.

117. *Centurus carolinus*. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Rare summer visitor; probably breeds.

118. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Common summer resident; breeds. Have on several occasions noticed its habit of storing grasshoppers in cracks and crevices for further use. Necessity often compels this bird to build its nest under roofs or in any dark hole it may find on the treeless prairie farms, a habit it has in common with the next.



119. *Colaptes auratus*. GOLDEN-SHAFTED FLICKER.— This bird's principal food seems to be ants' eggs, which it adroitly extracts with its long tongue from the holes in the ground. Var. *hybridus* is not rare, and last spring I witnessed the courting of a true *auratus* and a *hybridus*; their nest and progeny I sought for in vain.

120. *Aluco flammeus americanus*. AMERICAN BARN OWL.—Recorded from the neighboring counties of Dakota and Dixon, in Nebraska, by Professor Aughey, but has never been seen here by any one, so far as I can ascertain.

121. *Bubo virginianus*. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Common resident; breeds. Var. *subarcticus* visits us nearly every winter; var. *arcticus* only accidentally; two specimens shot.

122. *Scops asio*. SCREECH OWL.— Resident; not common.

123. *Asio americanus*. LONG-EARED OWL.— Resident; breeds; rare.

124. *Asio accipitrinus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.— Common; resident; breeds. The low bottom lands along the Missouri River seem specially suited to the habits of this species. It breeds later than other Owls, with the exception of the Burrowing Owl.

125. *Strix nebulosa*. BARRED OWL.— Common winter resident. Single birds probably stay through the summer.

126. *Nyctea scandiaca*. SNOWY OWL.— Winter resident; in snowy winters often abundant.

127. *Nyctale acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.— Resident; very rare; breeds.

128. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*. BURROWING OWL.— Common resident; breeds. The full complement of eggs is, as a rule, seven; occasionally as many as nine may be found. In the winter as many as twenty of these birds may be found nestling together in one hole. They are always at such times abundantly supplied with food. I have found at one time forty-three mice and several Shore Larks scattered along the run to their common apartment. They forage in fine weather and retreat to their dirty adobes when cold weather threatens.

129. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.— Common resident; breeds. Of the many eggs taken I have found only four sets where they were marked with faint blotches. Five seems to be the full complement; only twice have I found six. These Hawks are most abundant in spring, when scores follow the Duck hunters to catch and devour the wounded water birds.

130. *Nauclerus forficatus*. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.— A few spend the summer here. Have no doubt that they breed across the Missouri River in Nebraska.

131. *Accipiter fuscus*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.— Common summer resident; breeds.

132. *Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.— Rare; probably breeds.

133. *Astur atricapillus*. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.— Very rare in winter.

134. *Hierofalco gyrfalco islandus*. ICELAND GYRFALCON.— Accidental. Shot one during a blizzard, October 21, 1880.

135. *Hierofalco mexicanus polyagrus*. PRAIRIE FALCON.—Rare during spring migrations.
136. *Falco peregrinus nævius*. DUCK HAWK.—Not very common; only seen during the migrations.
137. *Æsalon columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Rare during migrations.
138. *Æsalon richardsoni*. RICHARDSON'S MERLIN.—Not so rare as the preceding; migrant.
139. *Tinnunculus sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—Common during migrations. A few remain all summer and breed.
140. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Rare resident; breeds.
141. *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S BUZZARD.—The most abundant Hawk in this locality. Summer resident; breeds. Of the many eggs taken but four have been unmarked; full complement three, sometimes two. In its melanotic form it is not uncommon here.
142. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Common winter resident. Have seen it but once in summer, and then nesting.
143. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. FISH HAWK.—Rare during migrations. Found it breeding in a large elm tree overhanging the Vermilion River, May, 1883.
144. *Aquila chrysaëtus canadensis*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Rare resident; breeds.
145. *Haliaëtus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Rare in summer; breeds.
146. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY BUZZARD.—Common in summer; breeds. A few also seen occasionally nearly every winter.
147. *Ectopistes migratorius*. PASSENGER PIGEON.—Rare in summer; breeds.
148. *Zenaidura carolinensis*. MOURNING DOVE.—Abundant summer resident; breeds.
149. *Meleagris gallopavo americana*. WILD TURKEY.—Not very common; resident; breeds.
150. *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus*. SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.—Winter visitor. Occasionally seen during summer. Breeds. It is getting rarer every year.
151. *Cupidonia cupido*. PRAIRIE HEN.—Resident; abundant everywhere; breeds.
152. *Ortyx virginiana*. QUAIL.—Common resident; breeds.
153. *Squatarola helvetica*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Spring and autumn migrant; not very common.
154. *Charadrius dominicus*. GOLDEN PLOVER.—Migrates through here in immense numbers; their stay in spring is somewhat protracted.
155. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.—Common summer resident; breeds. It is the first Wader to arrive.
156. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Common migrant.
157. *Ægialitis meloda circumcinta*. BELTED PIPING PLOVER.—Mi-

grant. Have seen it on the sandbars in the Missouri River late in June, probably breeding, but have found no nests.

158. *Recurvirostra americana*. AMERICAN AVOCET.—Migrant. Know of its breeding only once in this locality. A few pairs may be seen all through summer.

159. *Steganopus wilsoni*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Common summer resident; breeds. A year ago I found a colony breeding on a barren, alkali-covered piece of land in the midst of the rich surrounding bottom lands. The nests were all placed on small tussocks or elevations caused by the dropping together of burnt grass, ashes, etc., and surrounded by a few inches of water. Nests are also found here and there in the tall growth of grass on the river bottoms.

160. *Philohela minor*. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—One of our late acquisitions, and is yet very rare. Breeds, and remains until very late.

161. *Gallinago wilsoni*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Very abundant in spring and fall, affording excellent sport. They never leave till the marshes are frozen.

162. *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*. RED-BELLIED SNIPE.—Abundant in spring and fall.

163. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—Rare during migrations, and always when found it has been associated with the Red-bellied Snipe.

164. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Common migrant.

165. *Actodromas minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Common migrant. Probably breeds, as I have seen it here during the whole summer.

166. *Actodromas maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Common migrant.

167. *Actodromas fuscicollis*. BONAPARTE'S SANDPIPER.—Rare migrant.

168. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—A common migrant; a few have been noticed here all summer, but none found breeding.

169. *Limosa hæmastica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—An abundant migrant, especially in spring.

170. *Symphemia semipalmata*. WILLET.—Rare migrant; probably breeds here occasionally.

171. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Common migrant.

172. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Migrant; common.

173. *Rhyacophilus solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Very rare migrant.

174. *Tringoides macularius*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—One of our rarest Waders; only half a dozen pairs are usually noticed during the migrations.

175. *Bartramia longicauda*. FIELD PLOVER.—Common summer resident. Breeds everywhere on the higher prairies.

176. *Tryngites rufescens*. BUFF-BREADED SANDPIPER.—Abundant in spring, when it arrives in large flocks. Only very few are seen on the return passage.

177. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Formerly abundant; now rare summer resident; breeds.

178. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Common migrant.

179. *Numenius borealis*. ESKIMO CURLEW.—In spring often very abundant.

180. *Eudocimus albus*. WHITE IBIS.—Accidental; shot one of two seen in a marsh, twelve miles north of the Missouri River in May, 1879.

181. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Rare in summer; breeds.

182. *Butorides virescens*. GREEN HERON.—Not common; breeds.

183. *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. NIGHT HERON.—Rare migrant; seen only on the sandbars of the Missouri River.

184. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.—Common summer resident. Breeds in old fields, but oftener in rushes and among the tall growth of *Spartina cynosuroides* and *Calamagrostis canadensis*.

185. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE.—Rare migrant.

186. *Grus canadensis*. SANDHILL CRANE.—Common migrant. A few remain during the breeding season. I have never found its nest, but am reliably informed of its breeding here.

187. *Rallus elegans*. RED-BREADED RAIL.—Rare summer resident. Have never found its nest.

188. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Not common summer resident; breeds.

189. *Porzana carolina*. SORA RAIL.—Abundant summer resident; breeds in large numbers on our bottom lands.

190. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.—Abundant summer resident; every marsh and slough is covered with Coots' nests.

191. *Olor buccinator*. TRUMPETER SWAN.—Migrates through here in small numbers in spring and fall.

192. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Rare migrant. Always found associating with the Snow Geese.

193. *Chen hyperboreus*. SNOW GOOSE.—Formerly abundant spring and fall migrant; now rare. These Geese are easily tamed, and I have successfully used them as decoys by depriving them of their power of flight and keeping them with a picket-rope or loose in the yard. They are very sensitive to cold, and their feet often freeze in winter unless they are kept in warm quarters.

194. *Chen cærulescens*. BLUE-WINGED GOOSE.—Rare. Occasionally one is shot out of a flock of Snow Geese.

195. *Bernicla canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Common migrant. Like the Snow Geese, it is becoming less common every year. In spring it arrives a week ahead of var. *hutchinsi*, and ten or twelve days earlier than the Snow Goose. The same order of migration is also noticed sometimes in the fall. It breeds here occasionally. The young have been hatched under hens and become very tame. I have several times been shown nests in trees, claimed by settlers to be the nests of Geese, but the 'Geese' have invariably been found to be Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax dilophus*). Of the few nests of the Canada Goose found, the majority have been far away from any water out on the prairies; but one nest was built among some

large boulders two feet from the water's edge, on Lake Minnetonka, Minn. May not many if not all of the nests seen in trees by other observers have belonged to the Shag?

196. *Bernicla brenta*. BRANT.—Only four secured; probably accidental.
197. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—Abundant in summer; breeds.
198. *Dafla acuta*. PINTAIL.—Common migrant; a few remain to breed.
199. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.—Common migrant.
200. *Mareca americana*. BALDPATE.—Common migrant.
201. *Nettion carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Abundant during the migrations. In the spring of 1879 I found several nests on the headwaters of the Big Sioux River. Never found it breeding here, nor have I seen the bird in summer.
202. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Common summer resident; breeds.
203. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—Common in summer; breeds.
204. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Common summer resident. Nests most often in willow clumps surrounded by water.
205. *Fulix affinis*. LITTLE BLACKHEAD.—Abundant during the migrations.
206. *Fulix collaris*. RING-BILLED DUCK.—Accidental. Shot one in May, 1883, out of a flock of Redheads.
207. *Æthya americana*. REDHEAD.—Abundant migrant. A few remain to breed here.
208. *Æthya vallisneria*. CANVAS-BACK.—Of late years has become common during migrations.
209. *Clangula albeola*. BUTTERBALL.—An abundant migrant, arriving very early in the spring.
210. *Harelda glacialis*. LONG-TAILED DUCK.—Accidental; one male, shot in the fall of 1878.
211. *Erismatura rubida*. RUDDY DUCK.—A rare summer resident; breeds.
212. *Mergus merganser americanus*. AMERICAN SHELDRAKE.—Common migrant.
213. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED SHELDRAKE.—Summer resident; breeds.
214. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*. WHITE PELICAN.—Common during migrations.
215. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Formerly abundant; now only seen during the migrations. Its disappearance has been caused by the cutting down of the small elm and cottonwood groves along the smaller rivers, where, in common with the Crows, it had its breeding resorts. These two birds were often found nesting in the same tree.
216. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. HERRING GULL.—Very rare during the migrations.
217. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—A not uncommon migrant.

218. *Larus franklini*. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—Abundant during migration, remaining here for nearly three weeks, feeding in the newly plowed fields.

219. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—Common migrant; may yet be found breeding here.

220. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—Summer resident; breeds.

221. *Hydrochelidon surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Common summer resident; breeds.

222. *Colymbus torquatus*. LOON.—Very rare; only seen a few times in the fall.

223. *Dytes auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—Rare in spring and fall.

224. *Dytes nigricollis californicus*. EARED GREBE.—A not very common summer resident; breeds.

225. *Podilymbus podiceps*. THICK-BILLED GREBE.—Common in summer; breeds.

[ADDENDUM.—*Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.—Mr. Agersborg writes me that this species is a not common summer resident; breeds.—W. W. C.]

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## RECENT LITERATURE.

Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio.—Part XX of this magnificent work, dated April, 1885, contains plates lviii-lx. The first is a beautiful one of the nest of the Wood Thrush, the others give forty-one figures of the eggs of various species, without the nests. A notice accompanying states that three more parts, or twenty-three in all, will complete the work, which it is expected will be finished by next January, the remaining plates being nearly all done. The whole volume will then contain 69 plates, figuring about the same number of nests, the eggs of 127 species, with some 400 pages of letter-press. We have often, in tracing the course of this publication, spoken\* of its great merit, and can recommend it without reserve. It forms the proper continuation of 'Audubon,' and is the only work America has produced of that character, excepting Mr. D. G. Elliot's.—E. C.

Willard on Birds of Brown and Outagamie Counties, Wisconsin.†—This paper "gives a systematic series of facts from which the generalizations of Messrs. Baird and Allen may be again applied." The 210 species enumerated are arranged in six classes, "based upon their migratory habits

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\* Bull. N. O. C., V, p. 39, VII, pp. 45, 112, VIII, pp. 112, 166.

† Migration and Distribution of North American Birds in Brown and Outagamie Counties. By S. W. Willard. De Pere, Wis., 1883, 8 vo., pp. 20. (From Trans. Wisconsin Acad. of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.)